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# WASHINGTON.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS—ALIASKA—MR. ANDERSON'S SEAT IN THE HOUSE—THE SENATE FUNDING BILL—THE PATENT-OFFICE—THE MISSISSIPTI ELECTION—THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION—THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION—THE CHASE GATION-MR. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16, 1868 In the Senate, to-day, after the passage of a bill relative to the customs, navigation, and commerce of the Territory of Aliaska, Mr. Conness endeavored to call up the Banks bill for the protection of American naturalized citizens, which was the special order, but the motion was disagreed to by 23 to 21. The Indian Appropriation bill was then debated until after 4 o'clock. It was again discussed at the night pession. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Asaph Whittelsev to be Indian Agent of the Chippe-

The Senate Committee on Foreign relations will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of considering the bill for the Aliaska appropriation purchase. The Committee are unanimously in favor of the bill but will report against the House preamble. Should the House insist on retaining this amendment there is every reason to suppose that the measure may be defeated, as Senators are altogether indisposed to commit themselves to any such policy, or to place any restrictions on the treaty-making power. The Committee on Commerce of the Senate decided, to-day, to allow the River and Harbor Appropriation bill which passed the House to be postponed until next session. They authorized the Chairman to offer an amendment to the Deficiency bill, when it comes up in the Senate, providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to continue the work on rivers and harbors, and to keep them in a proper state of preservation until the next session, when a general bill is to be reported, making the requisite appropriations. This million and a half of dollars is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, who will appoint competent engineers to superintend the work.

In the House to-day, nearly the whole session was taken up in the consideration of the Missouri contested election case of Switzler vs. Anderson. The contestant, Mr. Switzler, who is a Democrat, appeared and made a two-hours speech in support of his claim. Mr. Anderson replied, and made charges of disloyalty against Switzler, and then Switzler made counter-charges of the same character. Under these circumstances, it was deemed necessary to refer the case back to the Election Committee, and on a call of the Yeas and Nays the case was recommitted. The Committee will meet to-morrow morning and consider the new charges. It is the desire of the Committee to dispose of the case at once, and they will probably report before the end of the Gen. Schenck reported the Senate Funding bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, with amendments, and it was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The amendments provided first for a single issue of 40 year bonds at 3 65-100 per cent interest, exchangeable at any time by the holder for greenbacks and rice rersa, and secondly the annulling of the section relating to the contracts made in gold. The Committee will probably report the bill back for action to-morrow. Mr. Moorhead made a determined effort to secure a night session for the purpose of disposing of his supplementary Tariff bill, but failed on a call of the Yeas and Nays by two votes, the vote standing 64 to 66. It was the general opinion that had a night session been held for the purpose, the bill could have been disposed of before adjournment A night session was held for debate alone.

The bill to authorize the temporary supply of vacancies in the Executive Department was referred to a new Conference Committee, in the House, to-day. Mr. Trumbull's amendment in regard to the Patent Office was the chief difficulty. It seems that the present administration of that office is a most corrupt one. All sorts of charges have been made against the chief clerk, who is now in charge of the office, and the Trumbull amendment, it is said, is for the purpose of reform. It is understood that the Printing Committee will in a few days make a report showing that the present manbe remembered that the Commissionership of Patents became vacant months ago, and ever since then the office has been in the control of a corrupt ring, who have so far manipulated the powers at the White House as to prevent the appointment of a proper person, who can be confirmed by the Senate. Unless some legislation on the subject is soon agreed upon, the Senate will adjourn without a confirmation, and the evil administration of the office will continue until the end of Johnson's term.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day adopted several amendments to the first, third and fifth sections of the Funding bill, so that it is in fact an entirely new measure, and there is very little probability that it will in its present shape be adopted by the Senate. Several prominent members of the Senate speak in opposition to the amendment made today fixing the rate of interest at 3 65-100ths per cent; ithey are also opposed to the other amendment striking out the clause legalizing gold contracts. It is very possible that this question of financial reconstruction will go over until next session. The Reconstruction Committee have concluded to wait for the military returns of the late elections in Mississippi, which are daily expected, before taking action on the case presented by the Committee of Reconstructionists from that State. The Committee on the treatment of prisoners of war during the late Rebellion, have done very little in the way of investigation during the present session. A sub-committee is to be appointed to visit, after Congress adjourns, Salisbury, Andersonville, Florence, Richmond, and other points South where Union soldiers were imprisoned, and they

will investigate the charges of maltreatment, etc, The Committee on Contingent Expenses of the two Houses will meet to morrow or next day to make an investigation in regard to the payment of mileage to witnesses in the impeachment trial. It is charged that the majority of the witnesses were paid double, owing to a misunderstanding. It seems that mileage was paid at the sittings of the Managers, and then again when in attendance at the

with one exception, arrived here this evening, and their credentials were to be presented to Congress to-morrow. The names of the Senators are, Wm. P. Kellogg and John S. Harris, and of the members of the House, J. Hale Sypher, J. P. Newsham, Michael Vidal, and Col. Mann. The last-named is the only Democrat, and his sent is contested by his Repub lican opponent. Col. Jasper Blackburn, of the dele gation, has not arrived, having been detained by the destruction of his newspaper office by the Rebels.

About six months ago, in dead Winter, the Kiowa tribe of Indians, then a hostile band in Texas, made prisoners of a family of white settlers, consisting of six persons, in Cook County of that State, and carried them into captivity. Before they reached their camping grounds they killed four of the number-the father, mother, uncle, and babe. The other two, who were little girls, aged respectively four and six years, they kept as captives. Several weeks ago Col. Leavenworth, the Government agent for this tribe of Indians, had occasion to visit their camping ground, and there found these little children prisoners. He compelled their release, and brought them to Washington. He them at the Capitol to-day, and says that as they are in the world alone without a relative, he proposes that Congress deduct \$20,000 from the annuities of the Kiowas to raise and educate them. The Indian appropriation is under consideration in the Senate, and a sufficient sum will undoubtedly be set aside for such an object.

Mr. A. M. Conigsby of London is in this city. He comes to this country on a visit of inspection, under

a commission from the Society of Arts of London, to ascertain the condition of the mechanical and industrial arts, and to study the character and manners of artisans and laboring men in the United States. His mission is to aid the scheme of the Society of Arts to procure, for the instruction of British artisans, information of the condition of their brethren, and the results of their labor in the different parts of the world. It is conceived that benefit will accrue from his visit, through the exchange of ideas upon important questions which affect the progress and social comfort of the workingmen in both countries, and that it will serve to create a sympathetic appreciation and such cooperation as may be advantageous in the promotion of friendly feeling between the two nations. The gentleman visited most of the heads of Departments to-day, and will at an early day start on a tour

through the country. An agent of the Deminican Government has been here several days, and it is understood has completed with Secretary Seward the negotiation for the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States. The price to be paid is somewhere between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,-000. It is expected that the Secretary will at once submit to the Senate the treaty whereby the sale was effected, and will ask immediate action.

Postmaster Kelly and several other New-Yorkers are here hurrying up the New-York Post-Office bill. The weather continues oppressively hot. During the day outdoor mechanics suspended work. Many persons have sickened under the heat, but so far only one or two deaths have occurred. The mortality, among horses, however, has been heavy.

Col. George S. Scott of the United States Army died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy. His remains are to be sent to New-York to-morrow. Col. Scott was 50 years of age.

Chief Justice Chase went hence to-day for New-York. He will extend his visit into New-England. Both of the political parties are making arrangements for ratification meetings.

### THE ALIASKA BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The following is the text of the Aliaska bill as it passed the Senate to-day : Re it enacted, dc. That the laws of the United States re he if chacted, se. That the laws of the chacter is lating to customs, commerce and navigation be, and the same are kereby extended to and over all the mainland, islands and waters of the territory ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, by treaty concluded at Washington on the 30th of March, A. D. 1867, so far as the

Washington on the 30th of March, A. D. 1867, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that all the said territory, with its ports, harbors, bays, rivers and waters, shall constitute a customs collection district, to be called "The District of Allaska," for which said district a port of entry shall be established at some convenient point to be designated by the President at or near the town of Sitka, or New Archangel, and a Collector of Customs shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall reside at said port of entry, and who shall receive an annual salary of \$2.500, in addition to the usual legal fees and emoluments of such office; but his entire compensation shall not exceed \$4.000 per annum, or a proportionate sum for a less period of time.

tionalization.

Sec. 5. That the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation or use of firearms, ammunition, and distilled spirits into and within said territory, and the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United State when destined to any port or place in said territory, and all such arms, ammuniton, and distilled spirits exported or attempted to he exported from any port or place in the United States, and destined for such territory, in violation of any regulations that may be prescribed under this section, and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits landed or attempted to be landed or used at any port or place in said territory, in violation of said regulations, shall be forfeited, and if the value of the same shall be found or from which they shall have been landed together with her tackie, apparel, and furniture and cargo shall be forfeited, and any person wilifully violating such regulations shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months; and bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations from master or owners of any vessel departing from any ports of the same shall be found or from the United States, having on board firearms, ammunition or distilled spirits, when such vessel is destined to any place inf said territory; or, if not so destined, when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed therein in violation of law. And similar bonds may also be required, on landing of any such articles in said territory, from the person to whom the same may be consigned.

Sec. 6. That the coasting trade between said territory and any other portion of the United States shall be regu-

of any such articles in said territory, from the person to whom the same may be consigned. Sec. 6. That the coasting trade between said territory and any other pertion of the United States shall be regu-lated in accordance with the provisions of the law appli-cable to such trade between any two great districts. Sec. 7. That, until otherwise provided by law, the Sec-

in the same manner and with like effect, as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the proceedings shall be brought.

Sec. 2. That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture mentioned and embraced in the act entitled, "An Act to provide for mitigating, or remitting forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned; or mentioned in any act in addition, or amendatory of said act that have occurred, or may occur in said collection district'of Aliaska," the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, if in his opinion said fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or intention of fraud, to ascertain facts in such a manner, and under such regulations as he may deem proper, without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to; and upon said fact, so to be ascertained as aforesaid, he may exercise all power of remission conferred upon him by said act, as fully as he might have done, had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect all parts of this act, except those specially intrusted to the President alone, and the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated from any unappropriated money in the Treasury to carry this act into effect, and meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the customs within the limits of said territory.

MR. EVARTS CONFIRMED.

Senator Trumbull succeeded in getting the Senate in Executive Session to-day at 5 p. m., and after a warm discussion, lasting over two hours, the Senate confirmed Mr. Evarts as Attorney-General by a vote of 29 to 5. When many of those opposed to him found that his friends were determined to sit it out and confirm him, they abandoned the case and left the hall. Gen. Thayer, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Stewart made strong arguments against him. Mr. Henderson took up Mr. Butler's report on impeachment, assailed Mr. B., calling him "secundrel," and appealed to the Senate to take cognizance of the aspersions put upon him by the Managers. He defended Mr. Craig, who, he said, was a better man than Mr. Butler, Mr. Craig is the Collector who assured Mr. Cooper that "Henderson is safe." Mr. Evarts was defended by Messrs. Conkling, Trumbull, and others. Mr. Thayer stated that had he known that Senators who were opposed to Mr. Stanbery would now favor Mr. Evarts, he and others would have secured the confirmation of Mr. Stanbery, for there was no argument made against one not equally good against the other.

[N. Y. Sun. MR. EVARTS CONFIRMED.

# THE ASHBURN MURDERERS.

ATLANTA, July 16 .- Wheatley, the Government detective in the Ashburn case, has gone to Washington, and probably will not return. Mayor Williams of Columbus, and T. C. Miller of La Grange, were on the stand to-day for the defense. Their testimony was dain-aging to the prosecution.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION PARTY. SHERMAN, Dakota Territory, July 15.—The Pennsylvania Bailroad Excursion party are (7 p. m.) on the summit of Black Hills, Dakota Territory, 8,738 feet above lide water, and 1,854 miles west of Philadelphia. They have had a deligniful trip so far, and all are well. They stop to-night at Laramie, and will reach the end of the track at noon to morrow.

RECEPTION OF THE RT. REV. J. B. McQUAID. ROCHESTER, July 16.—The Rt. Rev. J. B. McQuald, Bishop of the new Diocese of Rochester, arrived here this afternoon, and was received by a gathering of many thousands. A long procession escorted him to St. Patrick's Church edifice, and suitable exercises of welcome were participated in by hundreds of clergymen.

SUIT AGAINST THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. PHILADELPHIA, July 16 .- John E. McDonough, of Black Crook fame, has sued Forney's Press, claiming \$100,000 damages, for libel. The alleged libel consists of an article, copied from a Chicago journal, reflecting on McDonough's honesty.

# XLTH CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, July 16, 1868. Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) reported a bill to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, navigation, and commerce over Aliaska, and to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes. The Committee recommended, he said, to strike out the third section, which provides for the establishment of six ports of delivery, with surveyors, to receive salaries not to exceed \$3,000 each, which was agreed to The Committee also recommended to strike out the eventh section, which forbids the killing of any fur-

ment of six ports of delivery, with surveyors, to receive salaries not to exceed 8,000 each, which was agreed to. The Committee also recommended to strike out the seventh section, which forbids the killing of any furbearing animal by persons unprovided with a license granted by the President, and reported a substitute therefor, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury, with approval of the Fresident, shall have power to prescribe such regulations as he may deem proper for the preservation of the furbearing animals from indiscriminate destruction. Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) moved to amend by adding a provise that no special privileges shall be granted under this authority. Agreed to, and the amendment as amended was also agreed to. The recommendations of the Committee to strike out the tenth section, providing for the establishment of bonded warehouses, and to reduce the amount appropriated by the elevanth section, for carrying the act into effect, from \$100,000 to \$25,000, were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

OLLECTION OF THE TAX IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Olio) reported a joint resolution to amend the 16th section of the act approved aliy 28, 1890, entitled "An Act for the collection of direct tax in the late insurrectionary States until January 1, 1800.

Tay joint resolution as FORSION-BULLY VESSELS.
Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) called up the bill for the registration our of the levys Chocktaw and Chickassaw Indians; but Mr. HENDERSON asked that it lie over for the purpose of making inquiry. Laid over.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) reported a bill to authorize the construction of bridges must sobmit to the Secretary of War, for his approval, complete designs and maps exhibiting the full particulars of the undertaking, and prescribes in detail the manner in which they shall be constructed. The span across the main low-water channel must not be of a less elevation than 90 feet above the low water, for his span across the main low-water fame may prescribes in detail the manner in which they shall b

alized citizens in foreign pitsons.

Mr. MORRELL (Rop., Me.) urged that the regular business should first be attended to, and Mr. Conness's motion was rejected—21 to 23.

The Senate took up the unfinished business, the Indian Appropriation bill.

At 1 o'clock Mr. CONNESS asked that the special order, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, he taken up.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) urged the completion first of the unfinished business, the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. CONNESS and there was no doubt of the passage of the Appropriation bill. The faith of the Republican as well as of the Democratic party was pledged to carry out this measure. He moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the bill.

take up the bill.
Mr. MORRILL would oppose any interference with the
regular business that must be passed for the passage of a

Mr. MORRILL would oppose any interference with the regular business that must be passed for the passage of a bill of a political character.

Mr. CONNESS reminded Senators that while they sit here as the representatives of a free people some of their fellow-citizens are dyling in foreign prisons. He said: Their confederates and associates guilty of the same crime, if any, of which those persons now in prison were guilty, have been discharged because they were native American citizens, and others have been detained and sept incarrerated because they were naturalized citizens, upon this orious and abominable plea that they are yet foreign subjects. Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) also opposed any interfe-

Conness, Cragin, Davis, Doctifile,	Harlan, Metrery, Morgan, Morion,	Cochorne, Fatterson(Tenu Ramser, Rice,	Whyte, Williams,
Drake, Edmunds,	Nye,	hiewart.	Wilson-21.
Anthony, Buckulem, Cattell, Chandler,	Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghnysen,	Howe, Morrill (Mc.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson (N.H	Sprague, Sumuer, Trumbull, L.), Fickers, Willey-23.
Conkling, Corbett,	Henderson, Howard, THE INDIAN AP		emocrats in its

THE INDIAN APTROPRIATION BILL
was taken up. The question was on the remainder of the
amendments reported by Mr. Henderson (Mo.)
Opposition was made by Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) and
others to several of the amendments making appropriations for the removal of Indians to new reservations
under treaty, which, however, were agreed to.
At 4:50, without having considered all the amendments,
the Senate went into executive session, and, in a few
minutes thereafter, took a recess until 7½ o'clock.
Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) called up the bill authorizing the Manufacturers' National Bank of New-York to
change its location. Passed.
Mr. MORGAN called up the joint resolution for the relief of Peter M. Carrieback, Surveyor of the Port of
Albany. Passed.
Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) entered a motion to recall the bill restoring to political rights certain persons

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) entered a motion to re-call the bill restoring to political rights certain persons in the Southern States. He had understood that it re-moved the disabilities of the Radical members of the Georgia Legislature, but not of their opponents in the same body. He condemned such discriminating legisla-

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) called up the bill authorizing the purchase of certain public lands in Alabama; passed. It makes lands in certain counties named subject to sale as other public lands.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) called up the House bill to further amend the postal laws. The Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads reported a number of amendments, chiefly in regard to the details of the money order system, which were agreed to, and the bill was passed. One of the amendments authorizes the appointment of a Superintendent of Foreign Mails, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

year.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. Va.) called up the bill for the relief of S. L. Merchant & Co. and Peter Rosencrans; passed. It makes an appropriation to remunerate them for cotton belonging to them seized by the Government at Mobile.

at Mobile.

The Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

An animated discussion arose on an anneximent by the Committee on Indian Affairs appropriating \$84,500 to complete an irrigating canal on the Colorado Reservation in Arizona. Messrs. HENDERSON, DOOLITTLE, CONNESS and others supported the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. HOWARD, HOWE and others. It appeared from the discussion that \$50,000 has been appropriated for the purpose, the canal being required to render the land suitable for agricultural pursuits.

Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.) having entered in the course of his remark into the general subject of the unjust treatment of the Indians by the Government, urging that it is preferable to expend money in supporting them and in preferable to expend money in supporting them. preferable to expend money in supporting them and in teaching them the arts of peace rather than in making

var upon them, Mr. HOWARD replied that the stories of injustice of

war upon them,
Mr. HOWARD replied that the stories of injustice of
the white man to the poor Indian are aliromance suitable
for newspaper poetry or novels with yellow covers. In
his oplinion the Indians should be removed to a place
where this expenditure would not be required.
The amendment was agreed to,
The Committee's amendments having been mostly
agreed to, further amendments were adopted. On motion of Messrs. COLE, POMEROY, and THAYER, that
offered by the latter, being a provise withholding money
appropriated to the Creek Indians until those of African
descent, and who were refused a share of moneys distributed previous to March 14, 1857, by Louis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be paid therefrom a per
capita dividend equal to the amount refused them.
The bill was then passed, and goes to the House for
concurrence in the amendments.
Mr. CONNESS strove to have the bill for the protection

of the rights of American citizens abroad made the special order for to-morrow, but no quorum appearing, the Sen-ate, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.) reported back the Senate bill to issue a register to the British-built brig Highland Mary, owned in Sag Harbor, New-York. Passed. The House resumed the Missouri contested election case of Switzler against Anderson.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Rep., Mo.) concluded his argument against the report of the Committee on Elections, which declares the contestant entitled to his seat. The drift of Mr. Benjamin's argument was directed against the loyalty of the contestant, who had edited a disloyal newspaper in Missouri.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) moved that the question be referred back to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into the loyalty or disloyalty of the

contestant.

Mr. SWITZLER, the contestant, addressed the House, claiming that he had never been disloyal, admitting that he had never been an Abolitionist, and throwing back the charge upon his opponent, who had also been a news-

paper editor.
Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Invalid Peasion Appropriation bill, the point of disagreement having been upon the disposition of the Naval Pension Fund. The report was agreed to.

Mr. CHANLER (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of officers of the Army for the passage of a bill to equalize the pay of officers, and to establish the pay of enlisted sol-

The Missouri election case was resumed, and Mr DERSON (Rep.), the sitting member, replied to the ostant's speech.
Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) made a brief argument against Mr. Wilson's motion to recommit, which he said was simply intended to postpone a decision of the question until next session.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) repudiated any such intention.

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Mr. WILSON (Iowa) repudiated any Mr. Wilson's motion was agreed to—Yeas, 92; Nays, 42. Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) reported back, with thir

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) reported back, with thirteen amendments,

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK asked that the bill and amendments be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) inquired about the position of the bill for the reduction of the army.

The SPEAKER replied that when no other business of a privileged character was before the House the Army bill would be resumed as unfinished business.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) called for the reading of the amendments.

bill would be resumed as unanatal accounts.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) called for the reading of the amendments.

The amendments were read. The first limits the denomination of bouds to be issued to \$50 bonds; the second strikes out the description of bonds—as 20, 30, and 40 years, etc.—and makes all the bonds 40 years, bearing coin interest at 3.65-100 per cent, per annum. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, are verbal changes rendered necessary by the second. The eighth strikes out the third section, and substitutes for it the following:

That the holder of any lastic money of the United States, to the amount of \$50, or any multiple of \$50, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount authorized by the first section of this act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; Provided, that such conversion shall not be allowed at any time when the amount of United States notes outstanding is reduced to \$500,000,000, and any holter of any of the bunds provided for in the first section of this act may present the same to the Treasurer of the United States, and demand taxful money of the limited States, mices the United States and accrued interest thereon; and the Freasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money of the United States, mices the United States have resumed the payment of cein for their onless.

interest.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) made the point of order that the second section of the bill makes an appropriation, and that it must have its consideration in Commit-

tion, and that it must have its consideration in Countries of the Whole.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed and recommitted, together with the amendments proposed by Messrs. Schenck, Nibhack, and Boutwell.

Mr. BOUTWELL made a report on the bill to authorize the temperary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments, which was rejected—Yeas 36, Nays 97.

So the House, at 10 minutes before 5 o'clock, took a recess until 74, for general debate.

The House reassembled at 74 o'clock, the thermometer in the Chamber registering 397.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Pomeroy, Lawrence (Ohio), and Eldridge the second Conference Committee on the hill providing for vacancies in the Executive Departments.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Culion (III.) in the chair, for general debate.

Mr. STONE (Bem., Md.) spoke in defense of Mr. F. B. Blair's letter, arguing that it is merely an appeal to the Conservative sentiment of the country.

Mr. HILL (Rep., N. J.) made a speech on the political tonce of the day.

Mr. HILL (Rep., N. J.) made a special on the pointed topics of the day.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) spoke in defense of the Republican party, and culogized its standard-bearergen. Grant—as a man whose character, whose history, and whose acts recommend him to the support of the people. The candidate for the Vice-Presidency—Schuyler Colfax—he said is an Old-Line Whig; a man of whom it is necessary to say but little. He is a man of the longest service but one in the House, and who has filled the Speaker's chair longer than any other man except Clay. He is a man who, whenever a bill has been introduced to remove political disabilities from Southern men, has cast his vote for it, against the almost entire delegation of his own State. It is of such men that the Republican party of the country has made its leaders.

wn State. It is of such men that the Republican party of the country has made its leaders.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) was the next speaker. He refaced his remarks with the resolution which he inends to offer in the House instructing the Committee on oreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing funds to purchase a convenient Naval Station and epot among the West India Islands, if the same can be and at a reasonable price, and requiring negotiations for resame to be initiated.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Ponn.) Suggested that his collection

Mr. WILLIAMS (Penn.) suggested that his colleagu

Depot among the West Ionia transator, had at a reasonable price, and requiring negotiations for the same to be initiated.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Penn.) suggested that his colleague had changed his opinion since the Aliaska bill was under discussion, as to the treaty making power, and asked whether he would not extend his resolution to providing a Navai Depot in the India Sea!

Mr. STEVENS replied that concerning the treaty making power, he had never had the least doubt. He looked upon the amendment offered by Mr. Loughridge with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Banks), as an absurdity. But that was no longer an open question. It had been passed upon by the House, and ne bowed to the decision of the House, much as he thought it to be an error.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) was the next speaker. He declared the Democratic platform a whited sepulcher full of dead men's bones, a monument intended to hide, decay and conceal corruption, attracting attention to its vast proportions and exciting disgust by the faisity of its inscriptions. He criticised the personnel of the Convention that nominated Seymour and Bhair, insisting that they are the same men that started revolution and rebellion. He also criticised the financial part of the platform as a snare and delusion, insisting that it was made for a man who did not get the nomination, and that the man who got it wanted a different platform. He contrasted that with the Chicago Convention, showing that in the New-York Convention were Rebels, their sympathizers, their associates and a few men who had stood by the country a short time, but were lured away from their mooring by ambition and lust of power. On the other hand those who comprised the Chicago Convention were men who had been for their country and had stood by their country in all its trials and adversalies. The Republicans, he said, had paid more than a hundred million per annum of the public debt since the war, and the speaker claimed that had the Executive been with them they would have

THE POTTSVILLE MINERS' STRIKE. HARRISBURG, July 16 .- The Schuylkill County

strikers have visited Lypenstown in Dauphin County, about 200 in number, demanding compliance with their terms or the closing of the works. They paraded with drums, fifes, and flags, and have visited several collieries without effecting anything. The Sheriff of this county and his deputy are there under instructions from the Governor, and it is thought that the strikers will be compelled to depart for Schuyikill County.

MASSACHUSETTS NORMAL SCHOOL Westfield, July 16.—Thirty-four pupils graduated te-day, at the State Normal School at this place. It is the largest class since the opening of the in-

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW-FALL MEETING.

ganizing. The vacancies in the list of department officers were filled as follows: Assistant Inspector-General, John C. Caldwell of Ellsworth; Surgeon-General, E. F. Sawyer of Basgor; Chaplain, S. P. Merrill of Portland. This evening interesting exercises were held in the City Hail. An oration was delivered by Gen. C. P. Mattocks of Portland, and a poem was read by Lieut. George A. Marden of Lowell, Mass. At a later hour the delegates from abroad were handsomely entertained at the Penobscot Exchange by the Bangor Post.

#### RECONSTRUCTION.

AUGUSTA, July 15.—The Democratic press denounces Gov. Bullock and Gen. Meade for recommending the Legislature to purge itself of members incligable under the third section of the 14th article. The Democrats fear that a sufficient number of that party may be ejected from the Legislature to secure a majority in each House for the Republicans.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION ON THE DIVISION OF

THE STATE.

GALVESTON, July 16.—The Convention disclaims the authority to divide the State under the Reconstruction acts, and has refused to consider the subject, unless by direct authority from Congress. SOUTH CAROLINA U. S. SENATORSHIP.

COLUMBIA, July 16.-Frederick A. Sawyer, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, was elected United States Senator for the term ending 1873, on the eighth ballot. The vote was as follows: Sawyer, 76;

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-STATE PRINTER. RALEIGH, July 16 .- Everything is quiet here, though the municipal difficulty remains unsettled. The old Board is still in office, and the new Board does not seem disposed to press its claim. It is understood that seem disposed to press its claim. It is understood that Gen. Canby has declined to interfere unless it is shown that loyal and constitutional authority is resisted. The Legislature has not done much in general legislation. The temper of the body is decidedly against mixed schools or mixed militia. A bill is before the House authorizing Gov. Holden to appoint municipal officers. N. Paige & Co. have been chosen State Printers. The excluded members were allowed mileage and per diem up to to-day.

op to-day.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—NO EXPULSION.

ATLANTA, July 16.—The Senate was not in session to-day. It is believed that the Committee will report adversely to expulsion. The House met this morning. The Chairman of the Investigating Committee reported satisfactory progress, and he hopes to submit the report to-morrow. It is believed that the Committee is manimous, and that the House will be able to take speedy and final action.

ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16.—The municipal election here excited no interest, the people being divided concerning its legality. The vote was light. The "Radicais" took no part.

GOLDWIN SMITH TO BE A PROFESSOR IN COR-NELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16 .- The Hon. Ezra Cornell has just received from the Hon, Andrew D. White President of the Cornell University, now in London, ad vice of the engagement of Goldwin Smith, late Professor at Oxford University, as Professor of English and Gen at Oxford University, as Professor of English and General Constitutional History at Cornell University, Also, of James Law of Belfast, Ireland, as Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. In addition to his great literary reputation, the noble stand taken by Goldwin Smith in behalf of the Union during our late war makes his engagement a cause of congratulation. Professinth and Law will become residents of Ithaca, and devote themselves to the service of the University from its commencement. President White's purchases in London also make large and valuable additions to the library and apparatus of the University.

BURGLARY AND MURDER IN NASHVILLE. Nashville, July 16.—Last night W. C. Jones's residence was entered by John Hart, a burglar. He aroused the sleeper in one of the rooms, who attempted to knock him down with a chair. Hart ran into the street, closely pursued, and meeting a negro, who attempted to stop him, stabled him in the heart with a long-bladed knife, killing him instantly. Hart was captured and committed to jail. GEN. SICKLES SERENADED.

Utica, July 16. — Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was serenaded this evening at the Butterfield Hotel. In response, he appeared on the baleony, and made a short and pithy speech. A very large multitude gathered in front of the hotel, and the General was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. THE BENAL BERITH CONVENTION. CLEVELAND, July 16.—A special car went dence this noon with 40 delegates to the General Conven-tion of the Benal Berith, to be held in New York City on

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. .... The Hon. Anson Burlingame is in Boston.

....Only one case of sunstroke occurred in Chicago ...John Hess fell from a third-story window of

Burglars robbed L. H. Field's store in North-.... A number of cases of sanstroke occurred in To-

. Following the adoption of the Eight-Hour law ... The thermometer in Iowa City, yesterday,

....An editorial excursion party from the East, numbering about 30 persons, arrived in Chicago yesterday. The party will start for Omaha this evening.

Lightning struck several buildings in and near Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday night. The tower of the Chapel of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill was shattered. .Gov. Hayes has reprieved Mrs. Victor, who is

.... A block of stores on Yonge-st., and several

....Matthew Andresner of Peoria, Ill., shot his wife attempted to kill his mother in law, yesterday. He an ed suicide. Mrs. Audresner is alive, but not expected to ... In Memphis last evening Henry Shelby and Kate Hord were shot and fatally wounded by Frank King. A dispute arrose between King and Shelby, when the former leveled a double-barreled shot gun and first the contents of one barrel into Shelby's face, and the contents of the other mto the face of the woman, who was the cause

NEW OUTLET FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

NEW OUTLET FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

We have expressed our willingness that the Manchac Pass should be opened to New-Orleans, because it may bring a good deal of produce here, while it cannot divert to another market any which we already have. We have now to announce the preparation for another canal, which promises some advantages over even those already in operation. The work is to be done under a charter granted in 1885 by the Legislature of Louislana to Richard Stewart. It will be cut from a point on the river 12 miles below the city into a navigable bayou of Lake Borgne. The length of the excavation will not exceed 2; miles, and the work will cost the capital sum of \$2,000,000. The corporators are James O. Noyes, W. W. Howe, Cyrus Bussey, L. J. Higby, Thomas J. Durant, and S. L. Brown. The main advantages claimed for this route are: 1. A saving of 15 miles lineal distance between New-Orleans and Mobile. 2. Avoiding the shallow in Lake Ponchartrain. 3. Securing a better depth of channel to the Gulf foutlet than at present employed by from three to eight fect of water.

[N. O. Bulletin. EARTHQUAKE WAVES ON THE PACIFIC.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: "An earth-quake wave which followed the recent eruption in the Sandwich Islands was transmitted to this coast and recorded on the Government self-registering tide gauges at San Francisco and Astoria in about five hours. On the 23d of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in 12 hours and 38 minutes. It will be recellected that this earth-quake wave caused the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana in the port of Simoda and great loss of life. These facts, which are derived from the best authority, convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean, for a distance of from 3,000 to 5,000 miles, by a mayorant, distance from 3,000 to 5,000 miles, by a mayorant, distance from 1,000 to 5,000 miles, by a mayorant, distance from 1,000 to 5,000 miles, by a mayorant, distance from 1,000 to 5,000 miles, by a mayorant. The San Francisco Bulletin says: "An earth to disturb the whole body of an ocean, for a distance of from 3,000 to 5,000 miles, by a movement distinct from to ordinary tidal swing. It will be seen that the revulsion of the great tidal wave at Hawaii reached the coast, distant over 2,000 miles, in five hours, and was observed along a stretch of shore over 13 geographical degrees in length."

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY. One of the prominent executive officers of

the Central Pacific Railroad has declared within the last ten days that this road will be finished to Salt Lake, and passengers will be transported over its entire length by the 4th of July, 1869. It is pretty certain, now, that there NATIONAL HORSE SHOW—FALL MEETING.

SPRINGFIETD, Mass., July 16.—The Springfield Club, the organizers of the National Horse Show in this city last Fall, announce a grand Fall meeting for September 8 and 19, at which \$2,000 for trotting horses. Over 50 of the best running and \$2,000 for trotting horses. Over 50 of the best running and trotting horses in the country have been promised.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

The United States steamer reported in a San Francisco dispatch as lost on the Pacific coast must have been the Suxwace, and not the Wyoming, as the latter is lying in ordinary at the Charleston Navy-Yard.

THE G. A. R. IN MAINE.

BANGOR, July 16.—The first semi-annual meeting of the Department of the Maine Grand Army of the Republic was held in this city to-day, Grand Commander George L. Beal presiding. The reports represent the Order as in a flourishing condition. Thirty-eight posts are in existence in the State, and new posts are orwill be very little difference of time in the completion of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

### EUROPE.

FRANCE.

PACIFIC DECLARATION OF THE MONITEUR. Paris, July 16 .- The Moniteur this morning has a pacific article on the subject of the speech recently delivered by Marquis de Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatif. The Moniteur regards this speech as proving that the policy of France is one of moderation. No step will be neglected on the part of Government which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. France will carefully abstain from intervention in German questions, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

ARMAN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. In the case of the United States against the Messra Arman, the builders of the ironclads for the Confed. erate Government, the arguments for the prosecution and defense were concluded yesterday. The Court will render its decision within a fortnight.

#### PORTUGAL.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY. LISBON, July 16 .- Important changes in the Portuguese Ministry have just been announced. The Duke de Soulé, Councilor of State, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.

Councilor Ferrao de Carballo Martens has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship. Lieut.-Col. Crysostome de Abren è Souza, formerly Director-General of Public Works, has been placed at the head of that department as Minister of Public Works. Councilor Carballo has been made Minister of the Marine, and Councilor Bento Minis-

# THE FALL OF HUMAITA SOON EXPECTED.

LISBON, July 16.-The mail-steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port. She brings the intels ligence that the early fall of the Paraguayan strongnold. Humaita, was confidently expected by the allies, in consequence of the weakness of its garrison. The last official dispatches from that point reported that Gen. Lopez had only 6,000 men within

# POLITICAL ARRESTS.

London, July 16.-Two persons have been arrested at Porto Maurizio, Italy, on the charge of enlisting men for an insurrectionary movement in Spain.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON, July 16 .- The official returns of the Bank of England, just made public, show that the amount

during the past week. VENEZUELA. PRESIDENT FALCON'S OVERTHROW AND DEPAR-

of specie in its vaults has decreased £364,000 sterling

TURE FROM THE COUNTRY-GEN. MONAGAS LIKELY TO BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT-THE FINAL STRUGGLE AT HAND-DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR UPON THE COUNTY. um Our Special Correspondent.

LA GUATRA, June 21, 1868.

Matters have at length reached a crisis in Venezuela, and the revolutionary movement seems to be on the eve of triumphing. President Falcon held out as long as he could, fighting the insurgent forces in the field, and employing at the same time the arts of diplomacy in order to conciliate his political opponents. But all his efforts have been in vain. His military operations have proved unsuccessful. His overtures of reconclination and process have been rejected by his enemies, and, reduced to the last extremity, left without an army on which he could depend and without money, he has been compelled could depend and without money, he has been compelled to leave the country, taken refuge in the Island of Curacoa. But he has not abdicated. He still regards himself as the rightful President of the Republic, and, in leaving, he wrote a letter to Gen. Bruznal, the acting-President, who has been fighting on his side, and is in command of what is called the Constitutional Army, intimating in pretty plain terms that he has by no means abandoned the conflict, and that if the Venezuelans do not mind what they are about in appointing his successor he will give more trouble yet. His chances, however, are very small indeed, of ever regaining power in this country, for not only are his numerous enemies very bitter against him, but most of his friends have become allenated. On leaving the capital some weeks since he very small indeed, of ever regaining power in this country, for not only are his numerous enemies very bitter against him, but most of his friends have becomed allenated. On leaving the capital some weeks since he went to Pnerto Cabello, and after resting there as long as he considered it safe to do so, he then retired to Coro, the capital of the State of Coro, which State and City have been in past times his stronghold and favorite residence. But even there, instead of being cordially received by his old friends, he met with a very cold reception, and found to his astonishment and dismay that the revolutionary spirit had gained complete ascendancy in the State. There seems then to be no hope left for Falcon, who is doomed to share the fate of the many Presidents of Venezuela whose term of power has been cut short by revolution. And the chapter of revolution, it is to be feared, will not end with his overthrow. The revolutionary spirit—that curse of the Spanish American Republics—has become a chronic disease in this country, which for the last 20 years has not known repose. At the expiration of this time we find Gen. Monagas, who was President of the Republic in 1848, grown hoary in civil conflicts, again in the field, and it is not improbable that he will be restored to power.

Ey an arrangement made previous to Falcon's departure, Gen. Burausi was made civil Governor of the republic, and Gen. Rojas, Commander-in-Chief of its military forces until Congress could be called together to elect a new President. After Falcon left, proposals for a cessation of hostilities, and the reconciliation of parties, were made to Monagas by Burzual and Rojas, but he has rejected the terms of compromise, and nothing is left new but to fight it out to "the bitter end." That end, however, is near at hand. Burzual has issued a preclamation calling upon all loyal citizens to support the legitimate Government. Martial law has been proclaimed in Caraccas, and here the national forces are concentrated; and both parties are preparing f

# MEXICO.

THE AFFAIR OF THE CHANTICLEER-UNUSUAL TRANQUILITY.

HAVANA, July 16 .- The French mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, July 12. She brings the folowing intelligence from the interior of Mexico: The affair of H. M. S. Chanticleer remained unsettled. President Juarez had sent orders to Gen. Corona to have the Custom-House officers at Mazatlan summoned before the Custom-House efficers at Mazatlan summoned before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation be made into their conduct and the action of the British commander. The money taken from the purser of the Chauticleer was to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time dispatched to Gen. Corona to repel by force any naval attack by the British Commander. During the past fortinght most nausaal tranquillity had prevailed throughout the Republic. An official journal denies the truth of the report that the Mexican bond-holders in the United States had held a meeting in New-York at which Gen. Sturm was present. The difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement of the Cabient still continued. Merchants were much alarmed by the action of some of the State Governments in imposing heavy duties on the export of specie. Bariozibal has been elected to the National Congress. The Society of Patriots have elected Juarez President of their organization.

Mrs. Harding, who dwelt in a tenement house on Pennst., above South, Philadelphia, was killed by her ausband on Wednesday, in a drunken row.

DARKNESS FORESHADOWED IN PHILADELPHIA

DARKNESS FORESHADOWED IN PHILADELPMIA
The firemen of the Philadelphia Gas Works,
about 600 in number, are on a strike for higher wages.
They have been getting \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 15; they ask an advance of 25
per cent. If the advance is not granted the city will be
without light in less than three days

ANOTHER DISPATCH—THE CITY IN DARKNESS.
PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—No arrangement
has been made with the Gas-Works strikers here, and
fears are entertained that the supply of gas will not last
until morning. Accordingly no lamps have been lighted
in the streets, and the whole city is shrouded in Cinmerian gloom. The Manacers of the Gas, Works advertise
for 500 men to fill the places of the strikers.